PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

The New Castle Mills.

In reference to a dispatch that the Shenango Mill at New Castle, had started up at the old wages, we are informed by Mr. Reis, one of the proprietors, that the firm have avowed their intention not to employ "Union" Boilers at any rate—that they (Reis, Brown & Berger,) have but three furnaces on, with the avowed intention of showing the "Union" that they could get men independent of that organization. The rumor that more furnaces than the three were on is untrue. The peculiar complication with the Shenango Mill was that the boilers assumed to dictate how, and to whom the furnaces should be given, and the contest assuming that phase, the price to be paid ceased to be a matter of discussion.

The Magazines for May.

We have received from John W. Pittock, opposite the postoffice, the earliest published of our usual monthly literature. The number of Harper's Magazine is one of the most varied and interesting we have had for a long time. It contains a more than average number of illustrated papers, and several remarkably able and attractive miscellaneous articles. The last chapters of the serial story of "The Virginians in Texas" are also given. Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine and Demorest's Monthly, all abound in those particular characteristics that have made them so popular—we may say independently among the ladies; but, if a selection had to be made among the three, we should recommend the second as undoubtedly the best.

We have likewise received copies of all the above entertaining periodicals from Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, the new and enterprising firm lately established next door to the COMMERCIAL office; and, in addition, they sent us a capital illustrated magazine, called "Pleasure Home," "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine," a light moral and religious monthly for children, and "The Phrenological Journal," one of the most liberally useful and scientific works of its kind that ever was published in a form suited for the people to understand and profit by.

Singular Diplomatic Difficulty.

[correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.]

ROME, March 23.

We are now in the midst of the embroilment with Prussia, arising from the refusal to admit Baron d'Arnim to the Vatican in a one-horse tilbury, and attended only by one groom. Several versions of the affair are afloat, and have appeared in different journals, but the facts are simple enough. The etiquette of the Vatican, as I apprised you at the time, excludes one-horse vehicles from the courts of the palace, but an exception was made in the case of two persons—the Pope's physician, and M. Kolb, the Minister of Wurtemburg. M. Kolb is one of the principal bankers of Rome, and in this character has rendered important financial services to the Holy See, besides having money dealings with the Antonellis. He thus became entitled to a papal decoration, which Cardinal Antonelli was unwilling to bestow upon him; and M. Kolb waived his claim on consideration of being permitted to enter the Vatican in a one-horse carriage. Baron d'Armin, hearing that the Minister of Wurtemberg possessed this privilege, declared that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia must not be placed in an inferior position to the representative of a petty German King, and that he would claim the same right. But it was in vain he tried to force a passage in the wicket with his horse; the Swiss sentry lowered his halberd, causing the animal to rear up, and the Baron was obliged to retire. From the Palazzo Caffarelli he wrote an account of the affair to the Secretary of State, and demanded that satisfactory terms that the sentry should be punished, and that the carriage of the Prussian legation should in the future be admitted with his horse. Next day he received a visit from Signor Barlazzi, a functionary of the Vatican, and one who brought him the printed regulations, showing that the usage he complained of was of ancient date, and, therefore, that the sentry had merely done his duty in excluding him, while it was impossible to make a standing rule in his favor. This answer infuriated the Baron, and he immediately appealed to Count Bismarck, who took up the quarrel, and instructed him to tell Cardinal Antonelli that the Baron must be complied with, or the Prussian legation would leave Rome. The Cardinal, however, adhered to his first answer, and seemed to be indifferent whether the Prussian legation departed or stayed. But during this crisis Count De Sartiges offered himself as a peacemaker, and brought over his Eminence by representing how he would be embarrassed by a new dispute, while he was already at variance with Russia and the United States. So Baron d'Armin has gained his point, but the Court of Rome knows how to retrench itself in such cases, and the letter in which the cardinal makes the required concession informs him that he is permitted to enter the Vatican in a carriage "drawn by one quadruped, whatever it may be." This wide license has excited some merriment in the Eternal City.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Imperial Reports of the Cession Received in England—Great Britain Likely to be "Excited."

In the House of Lords on the 2d of April the Earl of Clarendon said: In the absence of the noble Earl at the head of the government I take liberty of asking any of the noble lords opposite whether they may be able to give the House any information on a subject of great public interest. I allude to the cession of a large portion of the Russian territory to the United States, of which we received intimation yesterday by telegraph. I may add that I was asked yesterday in another place, and my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office said that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg for information and had not yet received an answer.

The Duke of Buckingham—I am much obliged to the noble Earl for having put the question, because it affords me an opportunity, in the absence of my noble friend at the head of the Government, of giving all the information which we at present possess with reference to the cession of Russian America. Within the last two hours a communication has been received from St. Petersburg confirming the impression that negotiations have been entered upon, or due on toast, for the purpose of treating with the United States for the cession of that territory; but how far these negotiations have progressed, whether they have arrived at any definite point, or whether any answer to communication has been received from the United States, the authorities at St Petersburg were not aware when the information thence was sent us. The question of the cession of that portion of America to the United States is one likely to cause great feeling and possibly considerable excitement; but I trust it will not be allowed to have undue weight in the minds of Englishmen, for I cannot myself think that the cession or purchase, if it be so, by the United States is likely to have such overwhelming influence upon the progress of the colonies sprung from English blood, which have been established on that side of the world as at first sight might be imagined.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Liberal Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to our government in reference to the reported capture and shooting by the Liberals, of the young Marquis De Montholon, son of the late Minister of France at Washington, disavows any belief in the truth of the capture or shooting of the young man.

According to the *Herald* correspondent Mr. Charles O'Connor expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied that an injunction will be issued to restrain the execution of the reconstruction measures, as against the parties embraced by the Georgia bill, and declares that the Court cannot evade the question without disgrace. On the other hand, Mr. Caleb Cushing advances the opinion that the injunction cannot issue against the Secretary of War any more than it can against the President, Himself. In case the official acts of that Secretary are the executive acts of the President and the Secretary is the executive agent of the President.

All the Southern Railroads, damaged by the late floods, have been repaired, and are in running order from Norfolk to Memphis.

Hereafter Mr. Seward will decline to give letters of introduction to persons going abroad.

General Rousseau has received his commission and been ordered to the Pacific.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from the First National Bank of Selma, Alabama, that a Government Depository has been robbed of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

It is said Mr. Newton will remain as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Extensive preparations are being made throughout Virginia for an appropriate celebration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows in the United States.

A third attempt was made on Saturday noon last to effect the destruction of the rebel ram Merrimac, lying sunk in the Elizabeth river, near Crany Island. Several torpedoes, containing over a thousand pounds of powder, were placed beneath the wreck by the divers, and when a match was applied a terrific explosion took place, throwing the water and fragments of the vessel to a great height in the air. The destruction was not material and seven more attempts will have to be made before the ram finally succumbs and can be removed from the position where she now lies.

The Meadville Savings Bank goes into operation to-day. Cyrus Ketchum is President, and S. P. Officer Cashier. The bank will allow five per cent. on all deposits, and depositors can withdraw at their pleasure.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE GEORGIA INJUNCTION CASE.

Minister Motley to be Retained.

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Evidence Taken by Judiciary Committee.

Important Testimony of Dr. McMillan.

Surratt Confesses His Complicity in the Assassination Plot.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1867.

The Georgia Injunction Case.

The counsel for the Georgia injunction case are dissatisfied with the decision, virtually postponing it till December next, and have decided to ask the Supreme Court to waive what is known as the sixty day rule regarding subpœnas, so that arguments may be heard, and a decision given at this term of the Court. It is doubtful whether the Court grants the request.

Austrian Mission.

It is very evident that nothing will be done by the Senate relative to filling the Austrian mission. A resolution was prepared and reported to-day by the Committee on Federal Relations, which will probably pass, declaring that the position is already filled, and that Mr. Motley has not legally and fully resigned. This was discussed for some time but not voted on. The President looks upon the case as an actual vacancy, and if the Senate adjourns without confirming Mr. Raymond, a new appointment will doubtless be made.

Executive Session.

The executive session of the Senate was mostly occupied to-day in considering Indian treaties. The debate was exceedingly dull, and hardly a quorum was present during most of the discussion. The slow progress demonstrated that the session of the Senate would certainly be extended to Saturday.

Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Jackson, Mississippi, showing that during the month of March eighty-seven farms, comprising in the aggregate 5,915 acres, were added to the productive force of that State.

Patents Issued.

For the week ending on Tuesday, 33d instant, two hundred and seventeen patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the week ending on Saturday last, about five hundred and eighty applications and sixty-five caveats were filed.

Evidence in the Surratt Case.

The evidence taken by the House Judiciary Committee relative to the discovery and pursuit of John H. Surratt is just made public as officially reported before that Committee, and contains the testimony, embracing a partial confession from Surratt as to his complicity in the assassination plot, and of his much disputed whereabouts on the day the assassination took place. It appears from the evidence of L. J. McMillan, surgeon of the steamer Peruvian, plying between Montreal and Liverpool, that Surratt came on board in September, 1865, booked for Liverpool, and that becoming intimate he confessed to McMillan who he was.

The supplemental evidence, together with the official correspondence of the State Department with our Foreign Ministers and Consuls, show that the confession of identity to McMillan was the original and sole cause which eventually led to Surratt's arrest. This corroboration leaves no room to doubt the evidence. Dr. McMillan testifies that Surratt come on board the Peruvian, at Montreal, on September 11th, 1865, and was introduced to him under the name of McCarthy; that he, coming well acquainted in a few days, Surratt confessed to him that he had been from the beginning in the Confederate States' service carrying dispatches between Washington and Richmond, and also as far as Montreal; that he and Booth had planned at first the abduction of President Lincoln; that, however, they thought they could not succeed in that way, and they thought it was necessary to change their plan. After this, before the assassination, Surratt was in Montreal, when he received a letter from Booth ordering him immediately to Washington; that it was necessary to act and act promptly, and he was to leave Montreal immediately for Washington. He did not tell me he came to Washington, but he told me he came as far as Elmira, in the State of New York, and from that place telegraphed to New York to find out whether Booth had already left for Washington, and he was answered that he had. He did not tell me whether he had gone further than Elmira. The next place he spoke to me of was St. Albans, Vermont, where he said he arrived early one morning at breakfast time, and went to a hotel there for breakfast. While he was sitting there he heard several men talking about an assassination, and he inquired "What was up?" They asked him if he did not know that President Lincoln had been assassinated. He said, "I did not believe it, because the story was too good to be true." On that a gentleman pulled out a paper and handed it to him. He opened it and saw his own name as one of the assassins. He said this unnerved him so much that the paper fell out of his hands, and he immediately left the room and walked out, and as he was going out through the house, he heard another party say that Surratt must have been or was at the time in St. Albans, because such a person (mentioning the person's name) had found a pocket-handkerchief on the street with Surratt's name on it. He told me that he actually looked in his pocket and found he had lost his pocket-handkerchief. From that place he then went to Canada, and was concealed there from April to September. When he was aboard the ship he called me aside and again commenced to talk about the assassination, and one thing or the other. It was in the evening, and we were alone together, and he took out his revolver, which he kept in his pocket all the time, and pointed it to the heavens, and said he, "I hope and wish to live just a few years more; two years will do me, and then I shall go back to the United States, and I shall serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln has been served."

I asked him why, and he answered "because he has been the cause of my mother being hung."

Dr. McMillen further testified that he arrived in Liverpool September 27, 1865, and went before the American Consul, Mr. Wild, and made affidavit to the above facts. An official letter from Consul Wild shows that the affidavit caused the commencement of the pursuit of Surratt which resulted in his capture in little more than a year from that time.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1867.

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The Senate rejected Jos. B. Bingham, Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee.

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The police made a descent on another gambling house last night, capturing fourteen men, the checks and apparatus.

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A motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow to bring up the Georgia injunction case immediately by waiving the sixty day rule of the Court in relation to subpœnas.

COL. CAKE'S APPOINTMENT.

The Philadelphia Representatives and Senator Cameron agreed to the confirmation of Col. Jos. L. Cake, Collector of Philadelphia.

COLORED PARADE.

Those colored associations which did not parade yesterday afternoon, were out to-day, making quite a display.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Senate will probably pass a resolution declaring the Austrian mission not vacant.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a telegram that the First National bank of Selma, Ala., a government depository, was robbed on Monday night of $160,000.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence given Governor Cummings, of Colorado, on the 1st of December, has been extended to the 27th April, because of the necessity of his attendance in Washington relative to Indian affairs of Colorado.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The President to-day replied to a resolution of the Senate calling for copies of any official opinions which have been given by the Attorney General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or any other officer of the Government, on the interpretation of the act of Congress regulating the tenure of office, especially in regard to appointments by the President during the recess of Congress. This resolution having been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General, and Postmaster General, they severally report that they have given no opinion upon the subject. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, in his reply, submits a transcript of a letter addressed by him to the Solicitor of that Department, together with his reply. These contain all the information he has on the subject. Secretary McCulloch writes to the Solicitor, March 2d: In view of the possibility that the commission of the chief offices of customs at several ports may within a few days expire by constitutional limitation before successors have been appointed, I have the honor to request your opinion as to what legal provisions exist for the administration of the duties of the offices of Collectors, Naval officers and Surveyors during the time one or more are vacant, after the expiration of the present incumbents, and in view of the eminence of the emergency I would request the favor of an early reply.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, on the 7th of March, replies:

No distinct or clear provision has been made by Congress on the subject. At the first view it would seem to be a *casus omissus*, and that the office would remain vacant in fact, until a new appointment could be made. This would, however, be a public calamity. Such offices must, from their necessity, be constantly filled, as the duties are to be performed day by day, and are different from most other offices in this respect. In view of this fact it is not presumed that Congress intended to make no provision for the exigency; but on the other hand considere such a provision actually was made, in many cases the law provides that the chief clerk or other once appointed shall hold his office until his successor be qualified; but no express provision of that kind is made here. Again, at common law, certain officers are held from necessity to hold over in a similar manner, but this has not, I believe, been the usage of our government in relation to the officers in question. The act of March 3d, 1857, empowered Collectors, with the approbation of the Secretary, to appoint deputies, and declared that such deputies should be officers of customs. By this section, 36, a deputy in law is but the shadow of his principal, and by the general rule, and his tenure of office ceases with that of the principal. The act, although it does not assume to change the general rule to a certain extent, and makes the deputy's office a distinct one, is silent respecting it as regards it may be Congress intended he should act in the exigency in question, and yet the appointment clear on the point. Yet the absence of any other provision, and in view of public necessity, I recommend that your authority be given to the deputy collector to act; but the same reasoning does not strictly apply to deputies of Naval Officer and Surveyor, whose respective commissions have expired, but convenience requires the same rule, and in the absence of other provisions I think you may be warranted in following it. I have the honor to be, etc.,

EDWARD JOURDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury Department.

Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, March 7, 1867.

SIR: I have received through Mr. Cheney your verbal request for my opinion in writing of the 2d inst., relating to the office of Collector of Customs at Pittsburgh. It appears that Mr. Johnson received from the President a temporary appointment during the recess prior to the last session of the Senate, a nomination for a permanent appointment was sent to the Senate, when nomination was rejected, so Mr. Johnson's appointment expired at the end of the session, another nomination having been made, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to avoid a total suspension of the functions of the office, appointed Hon. E. R. Myer, special deputy of the said Collector, to discharge the duties of the office for the time being. The questions propounded to me by you are, under the circumstances, the Secretary can now remove Mr. Meyer and appoint a successor, or devolve the duties of the office upon another, whereby, during the recess of the Senate, and finally, who, in case of the death or resignation in the interim, of the collector and deputy, and by whose authority. I have to say I think you have power to devolve the duties of the office aforesaid upon the proper incumbent, either now or hereafter, in the event of the death, resignation or such removal, it is competent for you to designate some one of the other deputies of the Collector to perform the duties of the office, and such selection would be proper in case of the death or resignation of Mr. Meyer. Perhaps, in the present position it would be desirable to select the oldest deputy, provided there were no special reasons for a contrary. These powers are not conferred on you by any express provision of the law, but being implied from the general principle of the necessity of avoiding the total suspension of the functions of the office, and the public loss in the collection of revenue. It is perhaps proper for me to add that I have read the letter of Mr. Myer in general, and he concurs in the views it expresses. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,

EDWARD JOURDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Consul—Jno. H. Noteware, of Colorado Territory, at Manzanilla; John R. Goldsborough, to be Commodore in the Navy on the active list, vice Henry R. Hoff, promoted. Benj. S. Reilly, of Ohio, principal clerk of public lands, General Land Office, vice Daniel R. Shafer, term expired. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Lover H. Root, First District, Arkansas. Postmasters—Geo. C. Tichenor, Des Moines, Iowa; J. J. Matthews, Lyons, Iowa; Alex. Reed, Toledo, Ohio. Assistant Adjutant Generals—Silas Casey, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Stigreaves, and Jno. B. Stonehouse, of New York. Commissioners under the act to reimburse the State of Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning military forces—John S. Phelps, of Missouri; James C. Robinson and Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, commissioners under the act to reimburse Indiana for moneys expended for the United States for similar purposes.

RESECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: Assessor of internal Revenue—Edward S. Bragg, Fourth District, Wisconsin. Surveyor of Customs—Joseph McConnell, Quincy, Illinois; Alfred Fortz, Philadelphia. Naval Officer—Alfred Gilmore, for Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT.

The argument of the prize case of the schooner Grey Jacket was proceeded with, but not concluded. Before it the motion day, as the Court will not sit on Good Friday.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Brigadier General McFerrand is assigned to duty in charge of the Eighth Division of the Quarter Master General's office. Brig. Gen. Saxton is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Third Military District, at Atlanta. Brevet Lieut. Col. Pierce is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Fourth Military District, at Little Rock. Brig. Gens. C. H. Hoyt and A. P. Blunt are appointed Captains and Assistant Quartermasters of the army. Brevet Brig. Gen. L. H. Hill is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, vice Brevet Col. Dye, ordered to his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

DELAYED.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram stating that a number of the Indians recently in this city and now *en route* to their homes have been delayed in Iowa by high waters in the rivers.

LAND PATENTS.

The Commissioner of the Land office submitted for signature patents issued for locations with the Pawnee and Pansa half-breed scrip, the lands being in Minnesota and Nebraska.

ADDRESS OF GOV. MORTON TO THE FREEDMEN.

The colored people of Georgetown and Freedmen's Village, who celebrated the anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia to-day, were addressed by Mayor Welch and others. Governor Morton, of Indiana, in the course of his speech, said the late war was begun for the perpetuation of slavery, but Providence ordained it should result in the destruction of slavery and the enfranchisement of the whole colored race. The colored people are now called upon for their votes, and opposing parties would all claim their suffrages, and it would be a matter of importance to the entire country how these votes were cast. They must inquire who were their friends in the past, who gave them liberty first, and right of suffrage afterwards. When they answered these questions, they could easily determine how to vote. The orator pressed upon his auditors the importance of education and industry to fit them to discharge all the duties of citizens. The great example of Congress in making universal suffrage rules in all Southern States, must now be followed in the Northern States. He spoke half an hour, and was frequently interrupted by applause. In conclusion he said: The event they were celebrating must ever be a great one in their lives, and they must from it be a party love liberty as a principle, and an inheritance due to all without distinction of race or color.

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FROM CHICAGO.

Sale of the Richmond House---Flood at Des Moines---Election at Quincy.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Richmond House was sold at auction to-day, D. J. Lake purchasing it for $88,000.

A special from Des Moines, Iowa, says the Des Moines river is rising rapidly and doing great damage. A large portion of the city is under water. The bridge on Court Avenue was carried away this morning, with two men who were on the piers. It is reported that a great rise from the melting snows far to the north has not reached that point. If so, there will be great destruction of property in that section, as the water is now within a few inches of high water mark.

The Democratic ticket, with the exception of two Aldermen, was elected at Quincy yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The ship Blue Jacket, hence April 1st, for Liverpool, with 1,800 tons of wheat, returned yesterday, leaking badly. She experienced a heavy gale on the 9th, 10th and 11th, and will have to discharge her cargo and go on the docks.

The schooners Mendocino and Josephine Willcut were wrecked near Mendocino, April 11th. The liner Johnson was wrecked on the same date in Navarro river and all hands lost.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The Assembly requested the Superintendent of the Banking Department to inquire whether any savings bank in this State has expended a larger sum than its surplus on hand in the erection of a banking house. A bill was reported to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn tunnel.

Death of Ex-Gov. Gilmore.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17.—Ex-Governor Gilmore died this morning, after a paiuful illness, aged fifty-five.

BY THE CABLE.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

Ship President Fillmore Lost.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamer Saxonia arrived last evening.

German Constitution Adopted.

BERLIN, April 17.—The National Constitution, so long under debate, has been adopted. The Polish members protested against the action of Parliament, and on the result being made known, unanimously resigned.

Ship President Fillmore Lost.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The ship Derby, from San Francisco, arrived to-day. The American ship President Fillmore, from Glasgow to New York, has been lost. No date or other particulars.

Adjournment of Parliament.

BERLIN, Evening, April 17.—Parliament this morning adjourned without a day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 17.—Consols, 91; Erie, 37¾; Illinois, 78½; 5-20s, ex-dividend, 71¾.

LONDON, April 17, Evening.—Markets unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, April 17, Evening.—United States Bonds 76¾.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 17, Evening.—Cotton market closed extremely heavy, with a downward tendency. Prices declined fully ½d. The sales did not exceed 6,000 bales. Middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d.

Manchester market for goods and yarns very dull and depressed.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged, except bacon, which declined to 39s. Petroleum—Refined declined to 1s per gallon.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 17, Evening.—Refined pet oleum 46 francs 10 centimes per bbl.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Revision of Senate Rules---Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1867.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution that the time of adjournment *sine die* be further extended until Friday at 4 P. M.

Mr. SUMNER suggested Saturday. The subject lies over.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the rules of the Senate, and report thereon at the next session.

The President appointed Messrs. Anthony, Pomeroy and Edmunds such committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was accepted, providing for printing additional copies of the Globe, 1,500 over the thousand for the use of the Supreme Court.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire and report at the next session what measures can be devised for the Agricultural Department more efficient. Adopted.

The Senate went into Executive session.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1867.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

Dr. Abrahams, who died suddenly a few days ago, left nearly the whole of his fortune, $300,000, to various charitable institutions.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

The steamers Java, City of New York and Tripoli sailed for Europe. They took no specie. Among the passengers of the Java were Colonel Ardenreid, United States Army; L. Vance and two Miss Vances, of Kentucky; G. E. Phillips, Miss M. E. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roberts and three children, Miss M. Roberts and friend, all of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Penn, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Clark, George R. Clark and C. Jeff. Clark and Mrs. W. C. Hall, St. Louis. George Amours, of Chicago; A. Adams and C. Adams, of Cleveland. On City of New York, Mrs. E. P. Trenchard and child, Albert Trenchard and Ida Trenchard, of Cincinnati.

THE NEW THEATER.

Land has been purchased suitable for the new grand theater, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Geo. Dawson has withdrawn from the management of the Albany *Journal*.

DISHARGED.

The grand jury have discharged Dr. Beakley and Mrs. Cole, charged with producing the Kimball abortion, the evidence being insufficient for an indictment.

BROOKLYN POSTMASTERSHIP.

John W. Hunt, ex-Congressman, has been nominated for postmaster of Brooklyn.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

At Dover, N. J., is ended, and all the mines were in operation on Monday. The strikers have gone to work at the old prices.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR.

A Washington letter to the *Express* has a rumor that secret negotiations are going on for the annexation of Mexico to the United States; probably a canard.

BARBARISM.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* reports that two freedmen, named Mary and Becky Collins, mother and daughter, burned to death a child of four years, nephew of one and grandson of the other, because, as they alleged, the child's mother had come back and made him a devil. This occurred in Louisburg, N. C.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern sailed this evening.

Foundry Burned.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The foundry and machine shop of N. Rayuor, on the levee, between Almond and Spruce streets, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $15,000; insured for $10,000.

Smuggled Goods Seized.

PORTLAND, April 17.—Five thousand dollars worth of smuggled liquors and spices were seized on Sunday night on suspicion, by the United States authorities.

Navigation Open on Lake Champlain.

TROY, N. Y., April 17.—Lake Champlain is open, and steamers commence their regular trips to-morrow.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The American Department on the Opening Day.

Special Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

America was putting her best foot foremost all day Sunday; but although the decoration of the United States courts is completed, and the counters are ready, and the glass cabinets are prepared, the United States packing cases are not yet emptied of a tithe of their contents. I saw, however, a great many Transatlantic articles exhibited which will demand, at a future period, extended notice. Among others are sumptuously carved chimney pieces of Vermont, Tennessee, and California marble; the last as rich in color as onyx, and beautifully veined with gold in its natural state. Then there was an imposing array of grand pianos, and a very remarkable collection of clocks, statuettes, and lamps, seemingly made of bronze, but in reality of cast iron, artfully colored, and which can be sold twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the real bronze, while they are quite as handsome and fully as durable. There is also a really astonishing machine—I need scarcely say that it is of New England manufacture—for the simultaneous composing of type and the formation of a matrix for stereotyping, the types being stamped into a thickness of a soft blotting-paper, from which the cast can subsequently be taken. The compositor sits before a species of key-board, strongly resembling that of a piano forte. His foot works the pedals; in fact, you might think that, while he is really "setting up" the Constitution of the United States, he was some boarding-school miss practising her exercises on an instrument whose keys had been carefully muffled, out of consideration for the nervous lodger next door. In its remaining portions, the United States department, although no fault, be it observed, of Mr. Beckwith, the Chief Commissioner, but through the non-arrival of merchandise—is in a regretable state of backwardness. At all events, however, America had something to show, which was not the case on Sunday afternoon with Italy, with Portugal, and with Brazil. Those countries had unpacked nothing, and seemed hopelessly behindhand.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The Erie *Dispatch* speaking of the law authoring the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to extend their road to this city, by the Connoquenessing and Pine Creeks, says: "It appears that this company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made an arrangement by which they will connect their roads in Butler county; probably in the valley of the Connoquenessing. The proposed route would shorten the distance about eighteen miles besides developing a vast amount of mineral resources of the section through which it would pass, and which are now comparatively worthless on account of there being no available outlet to a market.

RUSSIA originally offered her northwestern possessions to us for $7,000,000 subject to the claims of the various trading companies; but Mr. Seward declined to take a mere quit-claim title, and his tenacity on this point seemed likely, it is stated, at one time to result in preventing the purchase. Finally he proposed to make the price $7,200,000 for a warrantee title, adding, you will notice $200,000 to cover the traders' franchises. This proposition was accepted, and hence the second clause of the sixth article of the treaty—"The cession of territory and domain herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

SEC'Y STANTON VISITING OHIO.

President's Health Fully Restored.

Military Commission in New Orleans.

Registers Appointed in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1867.

Cincinnati Postmastership.

The usual nomination and rejection of Cincinnati Postmaster occurred to-day. The President sent in Thomas Yeatman at 1 P. M., and at 5 P. M. the rejected name was on its way to the White House. Prominent and influential Republicans telegraphed from Cincinnati urging his appointment.

Gen. Rufus King.

Our Minister to Rome, writes to Secretary Seward denying the truth of the story published in American journals that since the removal of French troops from the Papal dominions the American Protestant Church had been ordered without the walls of Rome. He says the Pope has done nothing of the kind.

Personal.

Secretary Stanton has gone to Ohio on a visit to his relatives.

The President Fully Recovered.

The President's health is fully restored, and he gave audience to a large number of visitors to-day.

The Cherokee Treaty.

Since sending the previous dispatch on executive session, it is learned that the Senate this afternoon rejected the famous Cherokee Indian treaty, in which it was proposed to sell a million acres of land held in trust by this Government. They had two hours discussion on the subject.

Confirmation of Toledo Postmaster.

There is considerable rejoicing in certain quarters over the fact that the Senate, yesterday, confirmed Alex. Reed as Postmaster at Toledo, in the face of a vigorous protest of Ashley, of Ohio.

Military Commission.

Advices from New Orleans state that General Sheridan has organized a Military Commission for the trial of men for crimes of which the local and State officials have taken no notice. One case of a white man, charged with shooting a colored man, is under consideration.

Reconstruction.

Gen. Sheridan has issued commissions to registers of election, who are to proceed at once to enroll voters under the reconstruction act. The party names in the municipal contest are the national reconstructionists and the Republicans.

FROM WAYNESBURG.

The Cage Tragedy---Mrs. Cage Still Alive ---Cause of the Attempted Murder Supposed to have been Jealousy.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[By Atlantic and Great Western Line.]

WAYNESBURG, April 17, 1867.

Mrs. Cage, the suicide's wife, was still living this morning, and hopes were entertained of her recovery. Her skull and cheek bone are both broken. From some words and actions of Cage's, it is thought to have been his intention to murder his wife and also the family of his son-in-law, with whom he lived, but was prevented by their wakefulness. After striking his wife, he fled from the house and were not found till dead. A large knife and razor was found with him. The cause is not positively known, but is thought to have been jealousy. J. S.

FROM RICHMOND.

Republican State Convention---Colored Officers Chosen.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day in the African church. George Rye, of Shenandoah, was chosen temporary chairman. One hundred and seventeen counties were represented directly, and nearly all the State by proxy. John Hawkins, of Fairfax, was chosen permanent President, with two Vice Presidents, Hustings Humphrey, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria and three colored men were chosen; also, three secretaries, one colored. A white Committee on Organization was chosen. Fears were expressed that some leading men would split the party on the subject of vendue. Hunnicut and T. M. Conway, of New York, made inflammatory speeches, the new idea being that negroes should demand higher pay, at least forty dollars per month. The convention adjourned over Sunday. There will be a mass meeting in Capitol Square to-morrow night. The citizens don't seem to take much notice of the presence of the convention and there is no bad feeling.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Accident at Rutherford Station---Regulars Going West---Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan School.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17.—The New York express train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, struck a market wagon at Rutherford station, while crossing the track, killing Abraham Yingst and severely injuring one boy.

Two hundred and sixty soldiers, under Capt. Lee and Lieut. Vernon, from Carlisle barracks, passed here to-day on the way to New Mexico.

The Governor has appointed Col. G. F. McFarland, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School under the new law.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Flood in the Susquehanna---Logs Carried Away.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 17.—Ten spans of the boom at this place on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river has been broken, and a large quantity of logs are running by.

The river is fourteen feet high and still rising.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the case of Thos. K. Rich and others vs. General John E. Wool, for false imprisonment during the war, the demurrer of defendant to the petition on the ground Congress was over-ruled by the Court, for reason that it was not sufficient ground for defense.

President of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—The corporation of Brown's University to-day accepted the resignation of Dr. Sears as President, and elected Martin B. Anderson, now President of the Rochester University, his successor. It is not known whether the President will accept.

From St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 17.—The extensive saw mill, trunk and pail factory of Butler & Smith, at Anoka, was burned this mor

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE friends of the President are not without some solicitude as to his health. None but the most pressing public business receives his attention, and his condition is the opposite to an improving one. In this connection the telegraph sends forward a little piece of intelligence of the most remarkable character. It is that "the President's system is rendered more delicate by his long abstinence from stimulants. The President has not even drank a glass of ale or wine for more than two years." After that, even Dr. BURLEIGH is expected to have nothing to say.

THE Union League in New York City has taken a bold stand against legislative corruption, and adopted resolutions denouncing the shameless practice now so prevalent of selling official votes and influence for money, and calling on Republicans everywhere to place in nomination only men of tried character. We trust the Union Leagues everywhere, and the Republicans generally, in their organized and individual capacity, will echo and act in accordance with these sentiments. There can be no better plank in the Republican platform than this. It is to be hoped that Republican conventions to be held, will not undervalue the importance of this view of the subject.

THE NEXT ELECTION---PRELIMINARY STEPS.

The Republican Central Committee of Allegheny county, will meet Saturday to designate the time for selecting delegates to the State Convention, and fix the time for holding the County Convention, and for selecting delegates to the same. As to the former, there can be no difference of opinion, but as to the latter—that is, the time when the County Convention should meet—there may not at once be so much unanimity. In our judgment, the Convention should be held so as to give, at the most, a six weeks' campaign. We think it will be generally conceded that experience in local affairs is decidedly against a longer period than this between nomination and election. In most of the other large States, the practice, as a general thing, has been to place the two even nearer together, and let a month suffice in which to prosecute the canvass for local officers. We will not discuss the reasons, because where there has been so much experience they must occur to the minds of all.

The Committee at the ensuing meeting will do its duty best by naming a late day—not longer than six weeks before the day of election—for the County Convention. The delegates to the State Convention may be chosen at any time, so that they reach the Convention. The Committee cannot be ignorant of the state of the public mind on matters related to its action,—and it would seem to be beyond a question that the welfare of the Republican party will be most decidedly promoted by avoiding a long canvass—thus giving the Republicans of the county ample time to think matters over and prepare for action.

The frequent recurrence of elections—and the necessity for constant attention to the details of politics or suffer the penalty of neglect, tend to produce indifference on the part of those who in reality have the deepest interest in political affairs. It is about the hardest thing in the world to make men who complain most comprehend that the remedy is in their own hands, and that in not applying it they are simply guilty of inexcusable neglect.

The next election will be the initial one to the Presidential election. This fact, applied to Pennsylvania, has a peculiar significance; for, as the Key Stone State, in more respects than one, in the political arch, the influence exerted by her actual and prospective standing, has come to be well-nigh controlling. In other words, as Pennsylvania votes next fall—unless some peculiar reason operates to produce an unnatural result then—will she vote at the Presidential election.

Now, when for a single moment we reflect how much will depend on the next Presidential contest, these observations point out the importance of proceeding cautiously, and the whole duty of every single member of the Republican organization.

Circumstances have arisen which tend to weaken the Republican organization, not the least of them being the character of legislation for the last few years—last winter in particular. But as the Democrats are as culpable as the Republicans, they have no advantage in this respect, though no doubt they will attempt to make something out of the way affairs have been conducted at Harrisburg. When the Democrats are able to show they have opposed corrupt and unwise legislation; have been the defenders of the public welfare and have not shared in the "ring" performances which are so justly and universally odious, then they may be able, perhaps, to show why they may be trusted, and that by transfering the management of affairs to their hands the people will secure a remedy for the evils they endure. When they do *that* the Democrats may begin to talk—and not before.

That which is so much complained of has been the work of individuals—the result of bad selections in choosing Representatives at Harrisburg, and the party should not be made to suffer therefrom. This, by no means, is irremediable—indeed, the remedy is simple; but it can be made effective only by Republicans acting within their own party. When the Republican masses—especially those who have most at stake, but do least to have things go right—do their whole duty by attending primary meetings and placing in nomination only fit men to represent them, will the ground of complaint disappear, and not before. The sort of men generally nominated and elected, we conclude, are generally samples of the conventions which nominate them, and of those who "fix things" beforehand, in particular. We are unwilling to admit decent men cannot, if they will, control the whole thing; at any rate, until they have undertaken it, they have not much right to complain. When they have tried and failed, then will they have a right to complain, and to take their revenge in whatever way they can and not make matters worse.

In a local and general sense, the thing to do is to start right. Surely nothing is so worthy of Republicans as the best good of the community. There is no valuable interest in the land that is not linked with that party; and Republicans, individually and collectively, can in no way so well prove themselves worthy of the continued trust which a confiding people have so long committed to them, as by lopping off whatever is unsound and elevating their standard of action.

THE language imputed to Mr. JOHNSON expressing the opinion that "the Democratic party has neither policy nor wisdom, and seems bent on destruction," sets rather sorely on some of that party. Misfortune makes them sensitive, and inclines them to be suspicious. The denial that Mr. JOHNSON said any such thing of the party does not involve the truth of the statement. If ever a party or a person indicated a lack of both policy and wisdom, it is the Democratic party. It is scarcely six weeks since it wiped away some of its most sincere tears for the loss of slavery, and it has not yet ceased to harp upon some of its old cracked strings, which excite nothing but the laughter of ridicule in the community. The party is the same that it was in its honorable days only in name. Its language is a dead language, and its aspirations belong only to a darker age than the present.

RISING OF THE BLACKS.

We do not speak of rising in the Fenian sense, of insurrection against the Government, but of the intellectual elevation and social improvement of the black race. By the reports given of their condition, they appear to have made surprising progress during the short period that has passed since they were legally endowed with manhood and ceased to be legally rated as chattel property. Numerous and convincing are the proofs of this. And they come from so many quarters, and are furnished by such opposite interests, that not the slightest doubt can be reasonably entertained of their general correctness.

One of the most recent illustrations of the stupendous change in the status of the black race is furnished in the fact, that a newspaper, known as the *South Carolinian*, has been purchased by a colored man, a Mr. NASH, and is henceforth to be conducted as a conservative negro organ. We note this as one of the marvels of the times. In the State of South Carolina, where the war to intensify negro slavery began, where nearly half the population, five years ago, were slaves and mere chattels, where it was a high misdemeanor to teach a negro to read,—in that very State a newspaper, with the distinctive title of the *South Carolinian*, is made the property of a colored man, and is employed to be the political organ of a party of the colored race! The only drawback in this peculiar case is, that the paper is to be the organ of *Conservative* negroes. If by conservative is meant Democratic, as antagonistic to Republican, the wisdom of the aspiration may well be called into doubt. If the blacks expect to rise, they must not tie to the Democratic party, which has always aided to keep them down in slavery. To attach themselves now to the Democratic party would be like hashing themselves to the anchor of a wrecked and sinking vessel.

As a class, they are probably less anxious to possess political privileges, than party politicians are to confer them upon them. But, conscious that their rising in the scale of social happiness depends mainly on intellectual and moral improvement, they are intently bent on getting education, learning to read and extending thereby their area of knowledge. This seems to be an instinctive aspiration among them, originating in their own minds. Their political aspirations are mainly suggested by extraneous influences, which betray their origin to be the party arms of white politicians.

The gratification felt on seeing the rising of the blacks, is accompanied by a sorrowful emotion occasioned by the low condition of a large portion of the whites in the South. The laudable incentives and aid furnished to the former by the hand of patriotic and benevolent people should be also extended to the latter, and then the rising of all classes of the population might be hoped for.

Geological Hunt.

For some time past there has been seen in this vicinity a party of young men around whom there was gathering from day to day an increasing mystery. Their conduct was in the main unexceptionable, corresponding, indeed, to the highly respectable rank and file, and more especially of the intelligent looking and genteelly habited commander-in-chief. The circumstances awakening special interest in the party were the fact that they were bearing about implements not generally found in the hands of men in the walk of life, to which one would instinctively refer them, and furthermore, their resort was to places on the outskirts of our city, and on the brows of cliffs, places, indeed, which staid and orderly citizens are accustomed to avoid, out of a proper fear of breaking their necks. Perhaps it was no business of the public who they were, so long as they kept within the limits of the law, but so reasoned not our reporter—especially when, yesterday morning, the same squad was seen at the Connellsville Railroad Depot, with still more marked evidences of thorough organization and equipment for some common object, it seemed time that the just expectations of an inquisitive community should be met. The train was on the eve of departure. In a few minutes the materials of a first class item would be out of reach, perhaps forever. There was no time to be lost. Whether any was lost may be judged from the details we are enabled to present.

It appears that the moving spirit of the party is Prof. B. C. Tillson, M. D., of the Western University of this city, and his companions are members of his class in Geology. On yesterday morning, these gentlemen, joined, we believe, by a few alumni, who share the Doctor's enthusiasm for hunting the huge beasts of the good old times, set out for the fountain-head of the Youghiogheny to start whatever game might there offer. All about them looked like serious work. There were the haversacks and the canteens. The latter told well for the Doctor's skill in the Hermetic art, if they contained any liquids of the order most approved as prophylatics against the virus of rattlesnakes and copperheads, reported to be in force in those parts, for there was not enough spirituous odor attached to the corks to suggest the faintest "smile." Then there were the goniometers, the chisels and the hammers. We venture to predict that the hippotheria, the megalotheria, the dinotheria, in fact the whole theria tribe, singly or in herds, will stand but a slender chance at close quarters with these gallant fellows. The Doctor was so good as to promise us, if they met with any sort of luck, a hind-quarter of a pterodactyl, a nice sirloin from a fat mastodon, the materials for a rich glyptodon soup or a coprolite pot-pie; these or their equivalents, according to the vein they may happen to strike. They expect to be gone three or four days. We commend them to the kind offices and hospitable attentions of our paleontological fellow creatures of Upper Youghiogheny, with the hope that the adventurers will find their way to some soft spot in their stony hearts. The public will anxiously await the return of the expedition.

The Will of the People.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* laments the failure of the Free Railroad Law in the Legislature, and takes the following look at the future:

"We had hoped that the Legislature of the last winter would readily hearken to the voice of the people. The House was almost unanimous, as it seemed so, from some of its decisions. Their duty will be to do it again next, and in the meantime the Senate must be reformed. If necessary our warmest personal friends must be discarded, if they do not make up their minds to agree to the most liberal legislation on the railroad question. Pennsylvania demands a railroad through the State from the great West, she will have it, and those who propose to be candidates for the next legislature may make up their minds to pledge themselves to this doctrine. If they do not, there will be no hope for them in any county. We utter this belief in all candor, because the candid citizens of the people indicate it. This demand requires no sacrifice of principle—no betrayal of honor pledges, and whoever is not willing to take the side of right scarcely be considered worthy of public confidence."

The *Register* but utters the prevailing sentiment among the people. None but faithful men should be the rule of Republicans everywhere in making nominations. They who have been unfaithful or exhibited weakness should step aside; rather, the people should step aside from them.

A FINE of $7,000, imposed in Boston for the offense of lottery gambling, will be a strong hint to persons engaged in this business. If the laws of the land are not worth enforcing they are not worth making. But there are no laws more generally approved as right and good, for the benefit of the community, than those against gambling in general and lotteries in particular. The breaking of them, therefore, is contrary to the moral sense of the country and the age, which will approve the infliction of punishment for such offenses.

A taste for gambling is formed and cherished by the various contrivances known as gift concerts, gift enterprises, &c., in which the essential principle of lotteries is involved, often without the checks to positive dishonesty and fraud that lotteries profess to be guarded by. They are attempts to evade the penalty of the law against lotteries, while in fact violating its requirements, and thus appealing to a love of gain in the covetous, while cheating them of their money, they encourage a disregard for the sacred authority of law and so exert a corrupting and dangerous influence on the minds of citizens.

IT is difficult to ascertain the truth about the Paris Exposition. The latest version is by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, who says "it is really magnificent, or is going to be magnificent;" notwithstanding the assertion of the English press—it is a "failure" and a "humbug."

The Dark Side of the South.

A letter from South Carolina says: "The truth is, that these people are so tortured with debt and poverty, that they hardly mind anything which has not a direct relation to getting daily bread and necessary raiment. * * The widows of the men who fought against us are turning prostitutes. Do you ask who pays them? It doesn't take much. *A pinch of meat would be a temptation, and a bushel would be almost irresistible.* Their children are growing up ignorant vagabonds. There is a family within a mile of this place living in a "brush house," a shanty of fresh pine branches. It consists of a mother who had a son killed, a daughter of twenty who had a husband killed, another daughter of thirteen, and a grandchild of three. The oldest daughter told me that she had been all over the village to get work and had failed. I furnished them with clothing from the Bureau store, but how they are to live through the year I can't imagine. They were poor before the war, but not like this. They *"had a family Bible once, and father thought ever so much of it."* A few words of pity brought the tears rolling down the eldest girl's sallow cheeks. "Oh!" she said, *"I've gone through a power in the past two years."* She told me that she wasn't used to going barefooted in the winter, and it made her sick, which I consider very probable, as we have had three inches of snow. I hear that she is a "bad character." *Well, who wouldn't be?*

THE Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as it is grandly called, is a little patch of land about as big as Allegheny county, and contains about the same number of inhabitants. It would be better for the two great nations, that have a notion of going to war about it, to settle the case by arbitration or bring it before some justice of the peace for decision. If Napoleon wants it, why don't he take Mr. Seward's commercial diplomacy as his pattern and buy it? Our late purchase was as large as six hundred Luxemburgs. By the way, does our government buy the Esquemaux with the land, after the old Russian fashion?

MR. BEECHER has distinct views on most of things, but in regard to nothing is he more emphatic than legislative corruption. In a sermon, last Sunday, he referred to "the corruptions of politics, the flagrant venality of legislation" as one of the perilous evils of the hour, in these words:

"The men at Washington and Albany sold their country; they sold their humanity and their honor, and the treats that were put upon them by the contractors. They were debauchers of the young; they were the traitors; they that lifted the sword were not half so much traitors; they that despoiled the and trod it under foot; *they that fired upon the government of the United States were not as much traitors as those persons* who were crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital power of the Government."

A BANQUET was given to Gen. Pope by the citizens of Atlanta, last Saturday evening. In reply to a toast he made a speech, was prudent in expression, conciliatory in tone, and quite to the point,

"Of course, upon the people themselves must depend how much or how little they see or feel the military authority which has been placed over them. I shall endeavor, and I trust with success, to discharge my duties among you with strict fidelity to law, with fairness, and with due regard to the rights of all, so that when we come to part, we may take leave of each other, if not with mutual feelings of confidence, at least with feelings of mutual kindness and respect."

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS

OF THE

REV. A. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption.

I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not more than a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and feel as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of

WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY,

IN PITTSBURGH, IS

JOS. FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have purchased the balance of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building (No. 137 Wood street), heretofore occupied by us, where we will CLOSE OUT the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,

No. 137 Wood St., third floor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD ST., cor. of Second.

250 bags Rio Coffees, fair to strictly choice.
175 packages Teas, assorted.
100 bbls. Syrups and N. O. Molasses.
25 hhds. P. R. Sugars; 150 bbls. Refined Sugars.
200 packages Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
In store and for sale low to the trade.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUT-LET SAW MILL,

Foot of Craig St., Allegheny City.

Keeps constantly on hands a large stock of Seasoned Joists, Trimmers,
Window Frame Stuff,
Sub-Sills, Lintles,
Sills, Plates,
Scantling, Decking,
Boat and Bottom Plank,
Spouting,
Palings, Lath, &c.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and at fair rates. tf

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ICE, ICE.

WATCH FOR THE WAGON,

The undersigned, successors to K. BLAIR, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the old customers and the public generally for their

SUPERIOR DUQUESNE ICE,

Which they will furnish promptly and at LIBERAL RATES. Wagons running in both cities. Leave orders left at REYMER & BROS., 126 Wood street, or at KENNEDY & LATHROP'S, 13 Federal street, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.

J. A. DIEBOLD & CO.

I cheerfully recommend my successors to my friends and the public generally for their ability and promptness in endeavoring to please their patrons.

K. BLAIR.

BERTHS FOR

LIVERPOOL AND PARIS.

On any of the Fine Iron Steamers of the "National Steam Navigation Company" Line,
Leaving New York

EVERY SATURDAY,

Passage Lower and Accommodations equal to any Line, can be Secured and Cabin Plans seen at the office of

N. GRATTAN MURPHY,

NO. 144 FOURTH ST., ROOM 2,

Agent for National Steam Navigation Co.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

in the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.

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The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Cape of Good Hope papers announce that the Queen of Madagascar, by royal proclamation, has forbidden the civilians to wear hats with brims. This privilege is restricted to government officers. The poor civilians are thus reduced to the necessity of wearing scull caps, or of using their old hats with the rims torn off; the latter course being adopted by so many persons that the streets are crowded with discarded hat brims.

The colored men's ship yard at Baltimore was purchased by them not quite thirteen months ago. It is entirely managed by colored men, and 225 colored men are employed, 35 being white. Last year work was done to the amount of $76,000, the profits being 25 per cent. The yard is a stockholding affair; the shares are $10, and the amount of $18,000 have been taken, the whole by colored men.

By the recent earthquake at Mytilene, out of a population of eighty thousand, as many as three or four thousand were killed, and starvation stares thousands of the survivors in the face.

The entire amount of immatured loans of Philadelphia on the first of the present year was $34,788,131. Of this amount, $32,811,063 bears six per cent. per annum interest, and $977,067 five per cent. In addition to the above aggregate of immatured debt, there is over-due and yet outstanding, $77,489, making total sum due and payable $35,165,621.

It is complimentary to Yankee ingenuity that a commissioner has been sent from Switzerland to examine the railroad which enables us to make the ascent of Mount Washington, with a view of scaling the Alps on the same plan.

A Western paper states that there is to be during the summer months, a great buffalo hunt by nine members of the National Senate and seventeen of the House, who are to go out as the guests of the delegate from Dacotah. Probably they will find this a more profitable diversion than "fighting the tiger" at Washington.

The assessed value of the Astor House is $700,000; of Broadway, from Bowling Green to Union Square, $51,200,000; but this does not include the City Hall Park and the various churches.

A company has been formed in Baltimore to build a new hotel, and a contract has been entered into with an experienced builder.

During 1866 over 5,000,000 pounds of books were exported from Great Britain, a large proportion of which came to the United States. The value of these books was $8,010,885 in gold, an average of sixty cents a pound.

No matter how hard the times may be, Young America (masculine and feminine) is determined to have his and her luxuries, else we should not see among the imports (to be paid for in gold) during the past week, such items as these: Cigars, $13,137; champaigne, $30,100; jewelry, $74,440; toys, $62,074; fancy goods, $107,484; perfumery, $20,58; furs, $2,-$20, and so on.

Charles Ulrich, arrested for forgery sometime since by a United States detective, has confessed that he has paid $19,000 hush-money to New York Police Detectives, and has besides altered stolen watches for them so that they could not be recognized by their owners. A special meeting of the Commissioners is called to see if they cannot discover who it is that has been sharing the plunder. There is a strong outside public sentiment in favor of this, the people naturally being anxious to ascertain if they are taxed to keep in office persons who are poorer place in the State Prison or Penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

—At a recent educational meeting in London the Duke of Argyll expressed the opinion that the English people would soon demand the American system of common school education, leaving the religious education to the Sunday schools.

—There have of late been various reports of the dangerous illness of the heir of the French throne. The British *Medical Journal* states that it has authority to contradict these rumors so far as they refer to the serious constitutional character of the Prince's illness. He has been suffering for some time from an abscess resulting from a bruise, but it has been successfully treated by his physicians. The young gentleman about whom there is so much anxiety, is eleven years old.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been waited upon by some of his friends, to see if he would accept the office of delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. The reverend gentleman said he was not prepared to give, just then, a definite answer. He would think the matter over. If he could see it in the light of a duty, he would endeavor to accede to the wishes of his friends, whose good intentions in placing him in nomination he did not doubt.

—In the New York Supreme Court, general term, Mr. Spencer moved that a colored lawyer, named Bradley, of Massachusetts, be admitted to practice. This will probably be the first application of the kind ever made in a New York court. The application was referred to the Committee on Character. The result is looked for with interest.

—Madame Erlanger and her sister, Miss Siddell, made a great sensation at a recent ball in Paris by the splendor of their toilettes. At Madame de Moustier's, Madame Erlanger personified the Angel of War, and Miss Rosina S. the Angel of Peace. The hostess wore an appropriate costume—that of Amphytrite; she was streaming with diamonds of the purest water, her dress was besprinkled with pearls, and gold and silver whitebaits were hopping in the flounces of her tulle dress. Her charming daughter illustrating the blue ribbon of Italy; Madame de Pene wore an Egyptian costume; Mdlle. de Berne personified Inconstance, a winged heart on her head, and winged hearts on her dress, with cherubs gamboling in great distress; Mdlle. de Tanlay represented the electric wires; Mdlles. de Loffe bouquets of cherries and corn poppies; Madame de S., snow; Mdlle. Hitchcock, a very pretty American lady, illustrated the Derby, in the garb of a jockey; and Countess de Givry personated Peace, firmly grasping a flag. As to the gentlemen, there were a white sheep, with rose satin paws, little golden horns, and a lot of favours, then a cock, and a Caucasian.

—Prince Kung, the actual ruler of China, refused to allow the English there to build a railroad. His reasons in opposition were that the prejudices of the people were very strong; the country of Connecticus differed from the wild, semi-barbarous and primitive regions of Europe, whose inhabitants were comparatively of recent origin, whereas the Flowery Kingdom was under elaborate culture, and the occupations of the inhabitants were peculiar.

—Mr. Grau, the hard matter-of-fact individual who keeps getting between Ristori and her worshippers with his abominable question as to how many dollars they worship her, has visited Utica, and evidently is disgusted with it as a pent-up place which will contract her powers, for he declared, with mingled pathos and positiveness, that "Ristori can't play Elizabeth in Utica. She play de same in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse—tree nights in succession. But Ristori can no play Elizabeth four nights in de week. It would kill Ristori." It was finally arranged that Marie Stuart should be the play in Utica, with the last of Macbeth as a compensatory concession.

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Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for Circular and Price List.

NOS. 5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

se29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh7

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Descriptions of Cast Steel,

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 119 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION of an act relating to Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of MAY, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1865, I, DAVID AIKEN Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open and I will be prepared to receive the County, State, Poor and Bounty Taxes, for 1866, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1867. Said Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office until the last day of August with a deduction of five per cent. discount for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. Three per cent. discount allowed on taxes paid during the month of August. There will be ten per cent. added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND

OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants, &c. Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.
First Kiskiminetas..... 6:30 a m	11:50 a m
Mail (to 3 from Mahoning) 7:20 a m	7:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom. 9:40 a m	8:00 a m
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.. 12:30 p m	6:30 p m
Express..... 3:15 p m	10:45 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.. 5:30 p m	2:25 p m

Sunday Church Train from Second Soda Works..... 1:00 p m | 2:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Mahoning, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

Depart.	Arrive.
Fast Line..... 2:05 a m	10:05 a m
Mail..... 6:55 a m	3:45 p m
Mixed..... 9:20 a m	6:30 p m
Express..... 10:45 a m	9:45 p m
Steubenville Accom'n. 3:20 p m	9:55 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.. 5:05 p m	8:40 a m

SAVING

60 MILES DISTANCE, 4 HOURS TIME AND 2 CHANGES OF CARS.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, UNION DEPOT (south Side.)

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago Exp.. 2:20 a m	Chicago Ex.... 2:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.. 2:20 a m	Cleveland Ex.. 2:30 a m
Erie & Yen Ex 6:00 a m	Chicago Ex... 10:25 a m
Cl. & Whg. Mail 6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.. 11:20 a m
Chic. Ex.. Mail 7:00 a m	Chicago Ex.... 3:40 p m
Chicago Mail.. 1:30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex. 3:50 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex. 2:15 p m	Erie & Yen. Ex 6:15 p m
Chicago Ex.... 2:45 p m	Chicago Ex.... 9:40 p m
Wheeling Ex.. 4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.. 9:40 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

Erie Ex.... 9:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.... 7:20 a m
Evansville Acc. 10:00 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.... 8:55 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11:50 a m	Wellsville Ac.. 9:55 a m
Cleveland Ac.. 1:50 p m	Cleveland Ac.. 9:45 a m
Wells'n'N Cas 3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 11:15 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 4:55 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 1:05 p m
N. Brit'n Acc.. 5:20 p m	N. Brit'n Acc.. 2:30 p m
Erie Ex..... 6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 4:25 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc. 7:00 p m

☞ 10:25 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily. Pittsburgh only Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

no19

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad (Fifth street entry), daily (except Sundays) at 12:00 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 10:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Railroad.

On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.
Fast Line..... 1:20 a m	Daily Express.. 3:00 a m
Mail..... 1:30 a m	Wall's No. 2.. 6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1.. 3:20 a m	Mail Train.... 8:20 a m
Day Express.. 1:30 p m	Wall's No. 3.. 10:30 a m
Wall's No. 2.. 8:50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex. 10:50 a m
Johnstown Accom. 9:50 a m	Wall's No. 4.. 1:30 p m
Baltimore Exp. 1:20 p m	Braddock No. 1. 3:40 p m
Cincinnati Exp. 1:30 p m	Wall's No. 5.. 4:30 p m
Wall's No. 3.. 1:05 p m	Wall's No. 6.. 6:00 p m
Wall's No. 4.. 3:30 p m	Wall's No. 7.. 8:00 p m
Braddock No. 1 5:50 p m	Wall's No. 8.. 10:00 p m
Wall's No. 5.. 7:00 p m	Fast Line..... 10:05 p m
Mail and Emig't train 10:25 p m	Johnstown Ac. 2:00 p m

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., and leave Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 A. M. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

The Baltimore Express connects with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 P. M. on Sundays.

Notice.—The lease of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. 1867. On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passen

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE VESUVIUS IRON WORKS.

Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Company's New and Extensive Warehouse and Offices at Allegheny City---Their Removal from Pittsburgh, and Occupancy of the New Building---Description of its Plan, Dimensions, Internal Arrangements, &c.---New Facilities, &c.---The Works at Sharpsburg, etc., etc.

The new and spacious general warehouse of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Company, manufacturers of Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Tank Iron, Nails and Nail Rods, etc., located at Nos. 64, 66 and 68 Anderson street, in Allegheny City, opposite Pittsburgh, is unquestionably the most perfect and extensive building of its kind in this great manufacturing region. Considered in this light alone, it is an object of attraction, ornament and pride, but its general interest is doubly heightened by the reflection that its magnitude indicates the rapidly increasing progress of a cultivated taste among our heavy manufacturers, who have too long been satisfied with such facilities for transacting an extensive and constantly growing trade as the exigencies of the hour required.

This immense structure was put under contract in last January, and has been completed at a heavy outlay of money. Large gangs of mechanics and laborers have been constantly employed ever since that time, and the iron firm for whom it was erected has just taken possession of the structure, having removed their office and stock from their former place of business, No. 73 Water street, and No. 90 First street, in the city of Pittsburgh. The new premises, situated alongside of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which is now entirely completed, connect it with the works belonging to the firm, at Sharpsburg, five miles distant, on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river. The principal front is on Anderson street, presenting a bold and attractive *facade*, measuring sixty-two feet in length, and surmounted by a finely executed sign running nearly the whole width of the building. The westerly front measures one hundred and forty feet, and faces the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. The whole building rests upon a solid stone foundation, which measures thirty-six inches through at the base, and twenty-four inches across the top, and is sixty inches, or five feet, in height. In addition to this, there are forty-two solid piers of stone in the cellar, twelve in square, upon which stand heavy live oak posts, each twelve feet high, and proportionately thick, firmly braced and keyed, supporting the principal floor of the building, which is capable of sustaining the weight of several thousand tons of iron. Every precaution has been used in constructing the building so that the great strength will not only be fully brought upon its timbers, will not in the least degree diminish the general compact character of all the numerous joints, nor cause the building to lose the most beautiful outlines, which are remarkably even and mathematical in their proportions. The cellar is coextensive with the principal floor above, and being entirely dry, with a hard and solid surface to its floor, will be found to facilitate the business of the firm during the more active seasons of the year; but at present it is not used at all. The cellar is amply lighted by heavy windows on the northern and southern sides, and is covered by a broad staircase from the main floor, and by a large arch or gate-way on the rear end of the building.

The principal floor is devoted exclusively to the reception of iron stock from the works; its classification in over three hundred iron racks, ranged on three entire sides of the building; its sale and shipment, and all the internal arrangements, for the business is on a scale to correspond with what has already been briefly described. Every known improvement has been introduced in order to make it as near perfection as human skill, employed with the most ample means, can accomplish. Not only is it thoroughly strong and durable, but care has been taken in its construction to preserve it so, and thus every thing about it bears the impress of solidity. No fires of any kind are allowed on the premises, either day or night, except in the offices, and by way of the prevention of accidents from this cause, so frequently ruinous in their results, six large fire plugs have been placed in the yard, two in the coal cellar, two on the main floor, and two more on the roof.

A railway track, one hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, is built on the main floor, and connects with Western Pennsylvania Railroad on the northerly side of the building. Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., own the cars they use in transporting their heavy stock. The delays and consequent shipping freight from their works at Sharpsburg to their warehouse, are now very materially reduced. The stock is handled less, and, therefore, delivered in far better condition. This is especially important in nails, an article usually shipped from Allegheny in large quantities, only two handlings being required, viz.: In the loading and unloading of the freight cars. Orders are filled at the works, and shipped therefrom direct by rail, to the points most convenient to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad, etc., etc., with all of which transportation lines they have immediate and direct communication. This is an important facility.

The business offices of the firm located on the premises are situated on the southerly side of the building, looking out on Anderson street. On either side there is a spacious wagon way from the street. The offices are divided into three apartments, and are now being fitted up with great taste. The principle office measures sixteen feet square, and is the same in height. It is lighted on three sides by windows, the lower lights of which contain ground glass of a very beautiful pattern. All the wood-work, windows, etc., are skillfully grained in imitation of oak and varnished. In the rear is located the shipping office, which is finished in a similar style. On the outside of this office is one of Fairbanks' scales capable of weighing four thousand five hundred pounds, and is so arranged that no inaccuracies can possibly occur, being under the eyes of the chief shipping clerk every time that it is used. Adjoining the shipping office, but entered from the principal business office, is the vault or safe, built by Burke & Barnes, of Pittsburgh. This vault is larger than many used in banking institutions, and is thoroughly burglar and fire proof. It is walled up on all sides by solid masonry four feet in thickness, and has an immense iron door, fastened by heavy hinges, bolts and combination locks, leads to its interior, which is lighted with gas. To the left of the principal office is the **Sale** office of the firm, which is to be furnished in the most approved style. This room is the exact counterpart of the principal office, in size, but is more luxuriant in its general finish and arrangements. Both offices, however, will be furnished in a style in keeping with the neatness, convenience, etc., which pervades the whole building. Standing in the centre of the main floor, and looking upwards, the splendid mechanical structure of the roof is easily taken in at a single glance, and furnishes the observer with an adequate idea of the general strength of the entire building. The main story is exactly sixteen feet in the clear, but the roof rises gradually towards the centre, and spans the entire width of the building, supported by twelve immense trusses, constructed after the most improved models. There are over one hundred thousand feet of oak timber, oak joists, oak flooring, &c., used in the construction of the warehouse, to say nothing of other kinds of wood required in finishing it. The roof is covered with a fire and water proof material known as Warren's patent. The sides of the warehouse are covered by No. 24 iron, double rivited.

The following are some of the firms employed in constructing these premises: Carpenter work, by Smith, Bungert & Co.; framing, by James Downing; boits, nuts, etc., by Andrews & Armstrong; iron, by Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.; gravel work, by Forrester & Bro.; iron mason work, by McCord & Co.; safes, by Burke & Barnes; plumbing, gas fixtures, &c., by McCarthy & Co.; glass, by Smertz & Co. and Nelson & Co.; painting, by Dawes & Hanlon.

The Iron Works belonging to Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., and which are now known all over the United States as the Vesuvius Iron Works, are located at Sharpsburg, a village in Allegheny county, lying on the west side of the Allegheny river, about five miles from Pittsburgh. These works are among the most extensive in this country. The product consists of flat bar iron, horseshoe iron, heavy and sound iron, hoop and light round iron, round and square, oval iron, half oval and half round iron, tank iron, nail rods, railroad iron sheet iron, cut spikes, and nails of every description. The firm employ a very large number of workmen throughout the year, connected with the works is an extensive coal mine, also owned by this firm, who are thus enabled to supply their works promptly and at a great saving of time and money. They employ a large gang of experienced miners, and with this and other stock, tools, etc. A private line of telegraph connects the office at the warehouse, in Allegheny City, with the works at Sharpsburg.

All parts of the business of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., are based upon liberal principles. Each department is governed by a competent and skilful person, who is fully responsible to the firm for all the work done in his branch, and everything about the establishment is so thoroughly systematized, even to the slightest detail, that any deviation or delinquency of any of the employees from the regular and authorized course, is known at once by the heads of the firm.

In another column of this paper the reader will find the regular standing advertisement of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. This firm has stood among the first and foremost in this country, ever ready and anxious to adopt every new and valuable improvement in the manufacture of iron. Every man in their employ has been selected for the reference to his fitness for the duties he is called on to perform. Skilled experience, zeal, and intelligence are required of them, and none are employed whose antecedents have not proved their possession of these indispensable requisites.

The firm itself embraces Messrs. James C. Lewis, Robert Dalzell, A. McD. Bailey, J. E. B. Dalzell and Lewis W. Lewis. These gentlemen constitute a firm to whose respectability and liberal spirit of enterprise a Pittsburgh-er can point with just pride, as illustrating the character of the leading manufacturing establishments of Allegheny county. Thorough masters of their business by means of more than twenty years practical experience in it, their integrity, liberality, system, and intelligent ambition to excell in the quality of all their manufactures, have acquired a wide patronage, and a high and enduring reputation. Liberality of dealings, accomplished manners, a disposition not only "to live," but to "let live," distinguish the business men of this part of the country, of whom Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. are faithful representatives. With their new and superior advantages of location, they will be able to vastly increase their already extensive trade, and thus add still further to the growth, popularity and success of the iron business in this part of the Keystone State.

The firm have placed an order box at No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, for the accommodation of their customers here. Their postoffice address is: Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh, Penna.

DRS. SILL & GILLESPIE, Dentists, No. 345 Penn street.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES---Beautiful styles, at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

PURE HAVANA SEGARS, at C. S. Herron's' No. 184 Wood street.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO'S, all qualities, at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

ALL the new spring styles in cloaks and sacques, at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

FOR the latest Paris and New York styles in cloaks and sacques go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

OVER three hundred spring cloaks in store and for sale, at three dollars each, at Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.---Sold by all Druggists. Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh. Fahnestock & Holton.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of every description at Murdock & Putnam's, No. 72 Fifth street.

MESSRS. MURDOCK & PUTNAM, 72 Fifth street are selling the best fitting and most comfortable shirts in the world. Try one.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, cheap for cash. Chas. Yagle, No. 2 west side Diamond, Allegheny City.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!---The *bona fide* French Yoke Shirts at Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 82 Wood street. We invite an early call.

COUNTRY merchants supplied at reduced rates in cloaks, sacques, ladies' cloak trimmings and cloaking cloths, at Spences, No. 73 Market street.

WHERE DO THEY GET THEM?---The question is often asked, where do the men get those neat and beautiful hats? It is easily answered, at Graham & Byrne's, 52 St. Clair street.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY'S Improved Blood Searcher is the best blood purifier in use. Try it. Get the genuine, as manufactured by J. M. Fulton, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.---A flat-boat one hundred and ten feet long, fourteen feet wide and three feet deep. Any person wishing to purchase a boat of the above description will find it to their interest to call at Hogle & Chambers's, No. 74 Fifth street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!---Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 82 Wood street are now prepared to furnish the best fitting shirts, made in the best manner, and of the best material.

TO THE LADIES OF ROCHESTER AND VICINITY. ---There will be a grand opening of Bonnets and Hats, comprising some of the finest qualities and latest styles. Call and examine our stock. We open for three days, in the Diamond, Rochester, commencing Thursday.

CABINET PORTRAITS.---B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 & 48 St. Clair street, cordially invites the public, and his friends generally, to inspect his styles of photographic portraits. The new and beautiful Cabinet *carte* photograph is a *specialite* at this establishment.

L. S. P.---THE ONLY PLACE.---Messrs. McBride & Mahan, No. 51 Fifth street, next door to the Allegheny National Bank, are taking petfect and durable life size photographs, pronounced by *connoisseurs* to be the *ne plus ultra* of the photographic art.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!---Please bear in mind our coffees are roasted fresh every day, and we sell them at the low rates of 20, 24 and 27 cents per pound. Java 40 and 45 cents. Green Rio 25, 27 and 30 cents per pound at the Red Front Grocery and Tea House, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny city. J. Kohen & Bro.

SPRING CIRCULAR.---Messrs. Richard E. Brood & Co., No. 100 Wood street, announce to the trade generally, that they are now prepared to fill all orders promptly from their new, extensive and valuable stock of glass, china, queens, silver wares, &c. Also a fine stock of table cutlery. Toilet sets, tea and dinner sets, etc.

EIGHT HUNDRED DOZEN CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OYSTERS AT AUCTION.---The special attention of dealers, hotel, boarding house and restaurant keepers, and families, is called to this sale, by Smithson, Palmer & Co., on and 57 Fifth avenue, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, as the goods are warranted fresh, sound, and in clean packages, and will be sold in quantities to suit. See advertisement for particulars.

IRON CITY BASE BALL EMPORIUM.---Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, have just received the finest and cheapest lot of Balls in the city, which they offer for sale at twenty cents to three dollars each. They are also prepared to furnish clubs with complete outfits at the lowest price. Orders from the country promptly filled. Store hours from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M. Peck's new pocket score books sent to any address on receipt of ten cents and stamp.

MERCHANT TAILORING.---Mr. R. B. Norris, Merchant Tailor, No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny, is now prepared to furnish Gentlemen's and youth's garments for spring and summer wear, of the most unexceptionable style, make and finish, at much lower prices than the same can be obtained at other establishments. Mr. Norris has taken much pains in selecting styles, and is able to offer his patrons, and the public generally, unusual inducements in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description.

THE sale of reserved seats for the musical entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., for the benefit of the poor, will commence at Meller's Music Store, No. 57 Fifth street, on Monday, the 20th inst., at nine o'clock A. M. See advertisement in another column. As the artistes who have kindly consented to contribute their services on the occasion, are all of the first culture, the entertainment will be one of the finest given in our city for years, and as the object is a most worthy one, the house should, and we have no doubt will be, crowded. The very fine duet by Emeline McCaffrey will sing: "He was Despised from the Messiah," should fill the Academy to its utmost capacity.

CARD.---Dr. Robert Hunter desires to notify his patients and those requiring his professional services, that he will definitely close his office in Pittsburgh on the evening of Saturday, April 27th.

Dr. Hunter's practice is confined to affections of the chest, viz.: Sore throat, ozena, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and disease of the heart.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of Dr. Hunter's experience in these affections, should embrace the earliest opportunity before his return to New York, for a personal interview and examination, after which they can pursue the treatment without difficulty.

Hours---9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

Office---At the Merchants' Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, April 11, 1867.

PURE WHITE LEAD.---HOW IT IS MADE.---As this branch of manufacture has now assumed immense proportions in Pittsburgh, we think it would not be amiss to say something about the process, which perhaps most of our readers know little of. The idea occurs to us now, on the occasion of a casual visit to the last named establishment of the kind erected here, that of Messrs. Davis, Chambers & Co., situated just over the Monongahela river, at the end of the Suspension bridge. Strolling over that way to see the improvements, we observed a new Fabric, and, notwithstanding the the forbidding sign of "No Admittance," we intruded ourselves, and were made welcome by Mr. Davis, who politely showed us through the works. Now we guess it will be somewhat new to most readers, to know the various processes by which the lead metal is converted into that most enduring and preserving material, white lead in oil.

First, the lead has to be *eaten up*---not, however by the proprietors or operatives, we hasten to say. Still, it has to undergo such a change, as may only be expressed in the term "eaten up." The pig lead is first changed in form by re-casting to give greater surface for action of the corroding agent. In the form of either thin sheets or "buckles," it is put into earthen pots (say of a gallon capacity) in the bottom of which is a small quantity of vinegar. The whole floor of the corroding house is covered with these pots. Then this layer is covered with boards and these thickly overlaid with *tan bark*. The tan bark produces a sweating heat which causes the vinegar to evaporate, which performs the work of corroding. Now, layer after layer of pots, boards and tan bark are added until the building is filled. Then it is shut up for from two months to twelve weeks. This is a long time, one will say, but as a number of houses are so filled, and it is arranged that some are ready to be emptied while others are being charged, the manufacture involves no delay charged, the manufacture involves no delay charged, the manufacture involves no delay